I: Honigmann E-5 (1943-1945) 1949 ND12 Nahane ND12

with water is used in summer. In winter, powdered whole milk, which is easier to transport and which cannot become damaged by freezing, is generally prepared.

Stimulants and condiments. Tobacco has attained wide popularity in the Kaska area and is smoked, chewed, and, in the form of snuff, held in the mouth without chewing. While a few older men smoke pipes, the majority of men and women prefer cigarettes, particularly the American brands to which they have been introduced by soldiers and civilians engaged on work along the Highway. Boys begin to smoke at about the age of nine and girls at about fourteen. In Lower Post, people commonly buy readymade cigarettes (at thirty-five cents a package). Including the many cigarettes that must be given to friends who temporarily lack "smokes," a person consumes a pack of cigarettes a day. In the bush, nearly all smokers roll their own smokes, an exception being Old Kean who supplies himself with a winter's supply of "tailor madea." For rolling, the stronger tasting rice paper (Chanteclair brand) is generally preferred. Donald Suza was the only person observed to moisten dry cigarette tobacco by first rolling it in his hand and then breathing into his clenched fist. Only rarely is a supply of smokes rolled in advance of a journey. Young girls, however, sometimes preserve partly smoked stubs in empty match boxes and use these while traveling in cold weather, when rolling cigarettes is difficult. Men who are playing cards, gambling, or drinking may request an unoccupied youth or wife to roll smokes for them. In smoking cigarettes are generally held between the thumb and index finger, the hand being cupped around the glowing tip (Pl. 5, c). They are smoked until quite small and are then usually thrown into the fire or, in summer and fall, stamped out with the foot.

Both men and women take snuff orally. When the supply of prepared snuff is exhausted, a person may prepare his own by mixing cigarette tobacco with white wood ashes on a piece of cardboard. The mixture is spread thin and heated in front of a fire. While snuff takers as well as tobacco chewers also smoke cigarettes, for most people smoking is not a satisfactory substitute for the other forms of tobacco. The chewing of plug tobacco is almost entirely restricted to men.

The principal condiments used by the Kaska are salt, pepper, cinnamon, ketchup, pickles (in summer), Worcestershire sauce, and prepared mustard. Older folks, not having been brought up to use salt often use it sparingly, but for most people it is an indispensable feature of the diet.

Standard of living. Unlike the situation prevailing with respect to capital goods, which are easily constructed, readily available, or freely loaned, the distribution of consumer goods varies more sharply among different families. The principal factors making for an unequal standard of living are: differences in hunting ability, luck in hunting, health, the degree of incentive invested in trapping, the character of a trap line, and the willingness of a man to work for wages during the summer. Families in which there are several able hunters and persistent trappers are better provided with consumer goods than families consisting of old or infirm people or those whose productive members are reluctant to exert themselves.

The average combined winter and spring earnings of a Kaska family are about $2000. A very few men earn as high as $5000 a year; others earn only from $700 to $1000. In appraising these figures it must be remembered that families often have several children and unproductive old people who must be fed, and that prices for food and most supplies are very high in the North.